

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Possession, Processing and Transportation of Game; Taxidermists

Chapter 41:06:03; 41:09:11

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	September 4-5, 2019	Spearfish
	Public Hearing	October 3, 2019	Chamberlain
	Finalization	October 3-4, 2019	Chamberlain

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Establish new rules related to the management of chronic wasting disease (CWD) and make effective July 1, 2020.

A cervid is defined as a mammal of the family Cervidae, which includes white-tailed deer, mule deer and elk.

New Administrative Rules

1. To define South Dakota's known CWD endemic areas (Figure 1) where transportation and disposal requirements would apply:
 - Deer Hunting Units: CUD-CU1, BHD-BH1, BHD-BD1, BHD-BD2, WRD-02A, WRD-21A, WRD-21B, WRD-27A, WRD-27B and WRD-27L.
 - Elk Hunting Units: CUE-CU1, CEE-CU1, BHE-H2, BHE-H3, BHE-H4, BHE-H5, BHE-H7, BHE-H9 and PRE-27A.
2. To establish carcass disposal requirements for hunters, taxidermists and game processors:
 - A. A hunter shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts taken from another state, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state, or a known South Dakota CWD endemic area directly to or with a waste management provider that delivers to a permitted landfill (Figure 2) when non-commercial meat processing and non-commercial taxidermy has concluded.
 - i. Those cervid carcasses taken from a known South Dakota CWD endemic area that test negative for CWD from a verified test sponsored by the Department would be exempt from this disposal regulation.
 - ii. Any recipient of such gift of wildlife as described above shall follow this cervid carcass disposal requirement.
 - B. A wildlife processing facility as defined by 41:06:03:10 shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts taken from another state, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state, or a known South Dakota CWD endemic area directly to or with a waste management provider that delivers to a permitted landfill (Figure 2).
 - i. Game processors licensed by U.S. Department of Agriculture or S.D. Animal Industry Board shall dispose of carcasses as required by the conditions associated with such license.
 - C. A taxidermist as defined by 41:09:11:02 shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts taken from another state, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state, or a known South Dakota CWD endemic area directly to or with a waste management provider that delivers to a permitted landfill (Figure 2).
3. Intrastate Carcass Transportation (carcass movement within South Dakota)
 - A. Whole or partial cervid carcasses and head with antlers attached may be transported from a known South Dakota CWD endemic area only if delivered to a licensed taxidermist, commercial processor or to the hunters domicile and disposed of as describe above.
4. Interstate Carcass Transportation (carcass movement into South Dakota from another state)
 - A. Importation of whole or partial cervid carcasses and head with antlers attached into South Dakota is allowed from other states, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state, if delivered to a licensed taxidermist, game processor or to the hunters domicile and disposed of as described above.
 - B. Whole or partial cervid carcasses and head with antlers only traveling through South Dakota are exempt from this regulation.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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Chronic wasting disease (CWD) poses serious challenges to wildlife managers and the implications of long-term sustainability and management for free-ranging deer and elk could be significant. The known CWD endemic area is currently restricted to southwestern South Dakota and includes the counties of Custer, Fall River, Lawrence and Pennington counties. CWD has been confirmed in deer within the Black Hills (Firearm Units BD1 and BD2), Custer State Park and Prairie Units 02A, 21A, 21B, 27A, 27B and 27L. CWD has been confirmed in elk within the Black Hills (Firearm Units H2, H3, H4, H5, H7 and H9), Custer State Park and Prairie Unit 27A.

Chronic wasting disease can be spread among cervids by both direct contact between animals and exposure to environments contaminated with CWD prions, the abnormal protein that causes the disease. The unnatural dispersal of CWD-infected cervid carcasses from the location of harvest within a known CWD endemic area to places such as a hunter's home, taxidermist or game processor in a portion of the state not known to have CWD, is a significant concern. Since there is currently no known cure for CWD, proactive actions that include preventive measures to reduce the unnatural spread of CWD are a high priority.

The goal state of the South Dakota Chronic Wasting Disease Action Plan is to determine presence/absence of CWD, reduce the spread of CWD, and have an informed public that understand, support and participate with CWD management practices to ensure viable deer and elk populations for future generations. The above recommendations have been identified as new rules for consideration within the action plan to reduce the spread of CWD through the proper disposal of carcass remains.

Figure 1

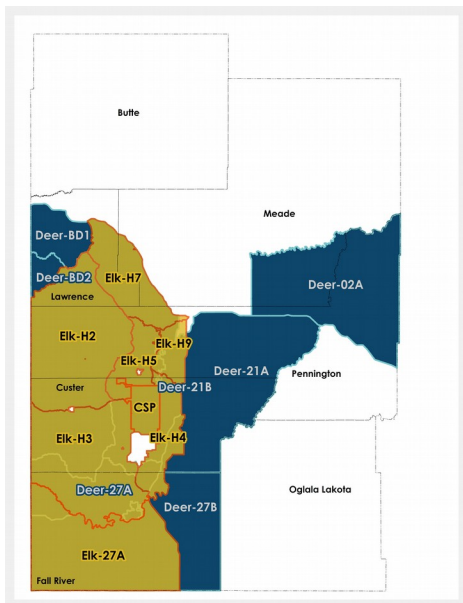
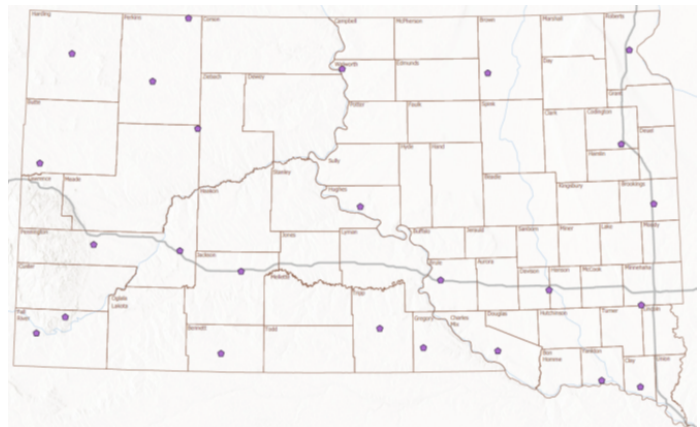


Figure 2



APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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